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Ugol' No 1, 1952.

CYCLE WORK SCHEDULE CONTINUES TO SPREAD AMONG KUZBASSUGOL' COMBINE MINES

V. I. Vorob'yev

During the second half of 1951, the Kuzbassugol' Combine faced the task of converting 145 mine faces to the cycle work schedule in order to increase labor productivity and improve the organization of production and the utilization of machinery in its mines.

In August, the first month of the operation on the cycle schedule, the new work organization was introduced at 91 faces, and in October, the number was actually raised to 153. Only 79 of these completed the established monthly norm, 36 completing one cycle each 24 hours, and 34 completing 30 or more cycles in a month.

Of 24 mines converted in October, nine fulfilled the average established norm: the Mine imeni Stalin completed 21.4 cycles, as against a planned norm of 21.1 cycles; Mine No 4 of the Kaganovichugol' Trust, 23.9 cycles, as against a norm of 28; Kapital'naya 1 Mine of the Molotovugol' Trust, 29.3 cycles, as against a norm of 28.7; Kapital'naya II Mine, 27.4 cycles, as against a norm of 27.3; Redakovo-Severnaya Mine, 25.1 cycles, as against a norm of 22.7; Redakovo-Yuzhnaya Mine, 25.1 cycles, as against a norm of 24.9; and the Abashevskaya I Mine, 29.1 cycles, as against a norm of 26.5.

At the 24 mines converted in October, 99 extraction sections worked on the cycle work schedule, and in 44 of these the monthly cycle norm was fulfilled by all working faces.

In August, the average daily coal output for the combine was 3.6 percent higher than that for July, that is, the period prior to the conversion of faces to the cycle work schedule. The output of the combine for September was 3 percent higher than that for July, including faces converted to the cycle work schedule, for which the output increased 8.9 percent. A similar situation prevailed in October.

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The cycle work schedule has assured continuous operation of the mines. Data on plan fulfillment bear witness to the effectiveness of this work method. For example, in October 1951, mines converted to the cycle work schedule completed the plan for coal output 105 percent while mines operating on the old work schedule completed only 99.6 percent of the plan.

The working faces are considerably better exploited by the cycle work schedule than by previous mining methods. For example, the average daily output from one working face was 8 percent higher in Atober 1951 than in July. This was caused for the most part by the performa of mines working on the cycle work schedule, where the average daily outpute from one working face rose from 122 tons in July to 133 tons in October.

The actual number of working faces for the combine as a whole was 7 percent lower in October than in July. However, in mines working on the cycle schedule, the number of working faces decreased 23 percent with a simultaneous increase in output.

As a result of decreasing the number of working faces, the number of workers occupied at all faces of the combine was reduced by 622. This figure includes mines converted to the cycle schedule where the reduction in personnel amounted to 613 persons.

labor productivity for workers at mine faces increased 17 percent for all converted faces, including those faces which completed the established cycle norm with an increase in labor productivity of 28 percent.

The new work method increased the advance of working faces. The average advance of the face was 28.8 meters in July and increased to 31.5 meters in August and 34.1 meters in October. Moreover, faces working on a schedule calliages which had not converted to the cycle work schedule advanced 40.6 meters, whereas meters.

Wages have risen with the increase in output and in labor productivity. A miner received 70 rubles, 40 kopeks /per day/ in July; 84 rubles, 70 kopeks in August; and 93 rubles, 20 kopeks in October. An operator of a cutting machine rubles, 50 kopeks in October. So kopeks in October.

The Molctovugol' Trust has achieved considerable success in organizing cycle work. In October, the trust as a whole completed 28.4 cycles, as against a norm of 27.6. Sixty percent of all working faces, including faces at every mine in the trust, have been converted to the cycle work schedule. The productivity of faces working on the cycle work schedule was 6,200 tons per month, but for those faces which actually fulfilled the monthly cycle norm, it was 7,270 tons.

The advance of the face increased considerably in the mines of the Molotovugol' Trust, going from 36.8 meters in July to 40.7 meters in August and 41 meters in October. For faces which had converted to the cycle work schedule, the advance of the face was 47.8 meters in October, including faces which were completing the cycle norm where the advance was 55 meters. Labor productivity for exploitation was 5.5 percent higher in October than in July, and the coal output in October increased by 7.5 percent as compared with July.

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